THE DAILY STAR

THE MASKED BALL.

The young Countess Von Frain, a beautiful and elegant Parisian, though clad lady. only wedded two years, was conscious of a slight inattention on the part of her handsome husband, which caused her many sighs and tears.

While the husband visited the club,

as he said, the wife, who was formerly never absent from his side remained alone in her large hotel.

"Will you not attend the masked ball at the opera next Thursday, dear Franz?" said she one day at the table to the count.

"Next Thursday! My dear child, the ball clashes with the meeting of my club, which I am compelled to attend, as I below to the committee."

"Do you not love me sufficiently to give it up for my sake?"

The count gave such urgent reasons for his presence, that his wife, who was of a yielding disposition, ceased to urge him further. Formerly she had sacrificed her own wishes to accompany him to the fashionable balls of Paris, and now he refuses to gratify her in so small a matter. The poor lady was convinced that he intended to visit the ball without her, for never before had he been willing to miss one under any circumstances. What little was needed to confirm her jealous suspicions, Hermine von Cum, her most intimate friend, supplied.

"I will wager," said Hermine, "that your husband will not fail to attend the ball. The clubs never meet on such occasions, for every one wishes to go to

"That would be dreadful," snewered the poor young wife sadly. "Oh, if I could only know the truth of it."

"That can easily be found out, my poor Charlotte."

"But how?" "You know your husband's carriage, his whole bearing, in fact, and how he will probably dress. I will provide two tickets, and we can attend as simple dominoes. An hour is sufficient time to search the salou through. If you can not find him you can fee! satisfied that he has told you the truth."

"Provide costumes and tickets!" The fital Thursday arrived. After a ave o'clock dinner the count kissed his wife and went to his club. Charlotte dried her tears when she found herself alone in her boudoir. The dread of finding her husband at the ball wrung her heart. At ten o'clock Hermine arrived; at eleven both ladies, provided with half masks and dominoes, left the hotel. A hack conveyed them to the opera. The ball was unusually full. Elegant masks flitted hither and thither through the brilliantly lighted salon. Charlotte hung with beating heart on the arm of her friend; in every mask she imagined she saw her unfaithful husband. Two female figures promenading the salon soon attracted attention. A pasha, in dowing costume, soon followed them.

"Hermine," whispered the countess "that Turk who follows us so persistingly is, I really believe, my husband! Look it is just his figure and bearing! Perhaps he has recognized us."

Well, if it is so, it is just as it should oe. For he has now seen that you have found out his duplicity. He goes to the ball without you, therefore you have the right to go without him. Hush! See He approaches a group of females—he speaks to the obelisk—we will go nearer and listen to what he is saying."

The Pasha seized the hand of the oberisk, a beautiful, voluptuous figure, and drew her into the dance. They disappeared in the mazourka, which was just beginning. Charlotte would have sworn that the pashs was her husband, and that he had donned his dress in honor to his companion. Her sufferings were in-tense. The more she watched him the more fully convinced she became that it was indeed he. It was precisely his manner in dancing; it was his brown hair curling on the neck; it was, in a word, his elegant tournure, which always distinguished him in every crowd. And how tenderly his arm embraced the slight, elastic form of the obelisk, who floated light as a sylph through the dance. Suddenly both dancers disappeared.

"Come, come," whispered Hermine, as she drew her friend after her.

"Into that alcove into which the pasha went." Charlotte allowed herself to be drawn foward without resistance; before the two ladies could reach the alcove situated in a corner of the large salon they were surrounded by a party of punches and harlequins, who were fully availing themselves of the unrestrained liberty of the scene. They struck at each other with their clattering sticks, they groaned, yelled and bantered each other with the coarsest jests. Another crowd of comic masks soon joined them, and, in a few moments, the friends were separated. Poor Charlotte found herself alone in a crowd of harlequins, who, with jokes and grimaces, danced around her. Peals of laughter from the spectators greeted their maneuvers, which naturally induced them to double their insults.

Charlotte was ready to faint: she feared some one would, or had already, perhaps recognized her. To her pleading gest-ures they answered with laughter. The tumult grew worse just as a new mask entered the salon. The harlequins must have been intoxicated. A man's tall form parted the melee. He wore an ele-gant black domino, a fine half mask, and a black cap with a white plume flowing over the shoulder.

"Back!" cried he, in a loud voice, and ais eyes flushed with anger; "this lady is under my protection."

At the same time he pushed the harlequins seide. A loud murmur arose, but the domino took no notice whatever of

"I pray you take my arm, madam," said he, calmly. "Take me out of the salon, sir, I con-

dead, to the arm of her protector. She could scarcely stand. A fierce snowstorm had set in; the night was cold and raw.

"A carriage, sir," murmured she; "I am so exhausted I can not walk."

The domino called for a hack. As bad

luck would have it, there was just at this moment none to be had. The icy wind threw clouds of snow over the thinly-"Here we can not remain," muttered

the domino compassionately.

"For mercy's sake do not carry me back in the salon."

"But you are unwell, madam. Where shall we go? Ah, just opposite is a cafe still open. Follow me; I will procure s hack there."

The countess submitted. Her little feet, encased in white satin slippers, must wade through the snow. Trembling wade through the snow. Trembling with cold and exhaustion she entered the cafe where she sank down in a swoon. The domino was much concerned for his companion.

"Madam, you can not go home in this situation. You must take something. You must refresh yourself. Waiter, the bill of fare. Two bottles of champague." Charlotte tried to refu-e; her generous

protector would not hear a word. "We will sup together, madame; then I will order a carriage and you can go quietly home."

The behavior of the domine was amiable and gentlemanly that she sub-mitted to the gentle power of his elo-quence, and believed him to be a true entleman. They spoke of the uproar at he theater. He was all indignation. In his anger he consumed truffles, pastry, bake I fowl and vegetables-the best the bill of fare afforded-and this he washed down with a bottle of champagne. The poor countess tasted the viands, not to seem unthankful. He finished his repast in half an hour. "How do you feel, madam?" inquired

"I am better, thank you."
"Very well, I will order a carriage."
"How can I ever thank you, my dear

"By refusing to believe that I have placed you under any obligation; any gentleman would have done the same in ke circumstances."

'Oh, then, crown your magnanimous conduct by getting me a carriage in-

stantly." "By the time you take a cup of tea I will be back. Waiter, a cup of tea with cake."

The domino laid down his napkin and hastily left the room. Charlotte waited ten, twenty minutes—a half-hour—he did not return. Other masks came in and called for refreshments. The fear that her husband might return bome before her, decided the countess to wait no longer.

"The stranger can not find a hack," she thought; "he will forgive me if we never meet again." She wrapped herself in her domino,

preparatory to leaving. The waiter came "My friend," whispered she, "if the gentleman in the domino returns, please

say to him that I beg his pardon for my abrupt departure." "Consider it done, madame; but please

settle with me before you leave."

The countess was shocked; she remembered she had no money with her, a-Hermine had undertaken the whole of the arrangements.
"Here is the bill," continued the wai-

ter; "as the gentleman went out he referred me to you." "To mer"

"'My wife will attend to it' he said to

If the lower part of the countess' face had not been hidden by her mask, the waiter would have seen how the blush of shame mantled her cheeks, as she found she had fallen into the hands of an adventurer, who had had a most elegant supper at her expense. The bill was sixty-five francs. The room was rapidly filling with masks. The waiter eyed her suspiciously.

"Take this, take this," said she, as, with trembling fingers, she unclasped one of her bracelets. "To-morrow morning I will pay the bill and get the trin-

Charlotte drew a long breath as she found herself in the open air. A large group of backs stood before the opera house in which the gayety was at its hight. She entered a carriage, and was driven to her door, where the porter paid the driver. Scarcely had she entered her own room when the count arrived; she knew it was he by the opening and shutting of certain doors. After all, she did not know whether or not he had attended the masked ball. She passed a miserable night. Early the next morning Hermine came to see after her friend. Charlotte told her adventure, and begged her accomplice (as she did not wish to trust a third person) to go for her bracelet. Hernine took the account, and left. In an hour she re-ent ered the room of the expectant countess. "Where is my bracelet?"

"The waiter said, wonderingly, to me, that the gentleman who ordered the supper there last night had about an hour before redeemed his wife's bracelet, with

sixty-five francs." The countess grew pale-she had lost a bracelet worth 1,500 francs; but as she wished the adventures of the evening to remain unknown, she had to bear her loss with silence.

"These are the fruits of jealousy," cried she.

A few days later she learned, that on the same evening the count had lost 1,000 francs at play in his club.

"That was an expensive night," said Hermine, as the news was related to her.
"I pay it cheerfully," answered Charlotte, "for I know that the handsome

pasha was not my husband."

Neither the black domino nor the bracelet were ever heard of again.

Habitual Costiveness

Is the bane of nearly every American woman. From it usually arises those disorders that so surely undermine their health "Take me out of the salon, sir, I con-jure you," gasped the distressed lady.

The domino quickly obeyed. Five minutes later they stood on the portal of the Opera House. Charlotte clung half

WAS ADAM AN AMERICAN

Dr. Rudolph Falk of Austria Claims That Adam Was Born In Peru or Bo.ivia---Clerical Opinions Pro and Con.

[New York Star.]

It has been asserted by eminent savants of late that Adam, the progenitor of the human family, was an American. This astonishing discovery was made by the eminent Austrian philologist, Dr. Rudolph Falk, who has communicated the result of his researches to the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna. He claims that either in Peru or Bolivia Adam first saw the light of day, and that the languages spoken by the Indians of Quichua and Aimara exhibit a remarkable affenity to the Semitic languages, particularly the Arabic. Dr. Falk asserts that he has discovered a connecting link with the Aryan roots, and has finally reached the conclusion that the Semitic roots are universally Arvan. Quichua and Aimara are where all the common stems of all the variants are found in their purest condition. From this he deduces the theory that the high plains of Peru and Bolivia must be acknowledged as the birthplace of the human race and its point of exit. Dr. Falk has been versed in the Arabic language since boyhood, and feels confident he has made no mistake. Europe, Asia and Africa are really the New World, and America the Old—where Adam was born. Rev. Joseph Wild, D.D., paster of the

Union Congregational Church, Brooklyn, was questioned yesterday by a reporter of the Star about this deeply interesting discovery. He said: "Why Adam should not have been an American, I can see no reason. I have always taken the view that America was inhabited before the Flood. There is, geologi-cally, no question whatever of the The prairies were fields cultivated fact.

in the antediluvian period. Now, the Aryans were derived from the Semites or Shemites. Aryan means able cultivator. Hence the Semite race, being most agricultural, doubtless irrigated these large tracts of land on the North American Continent. The Saxons, through their descent from the Semites, were Aryans. The Aryan was the sec ond name given to the Semite, and the Sixon the third. Another point worth noticing is that South America and Southern Asia were joined before the flood. That is the theory of Prof. Haeckel, of Jena, the great evolutionist. We are on the Northern Continent but in the same latitude."

"When did the Semitic and Aryan races divide?"

"I have no doubt the division took place at the time of the destruction of the Isle of Atlantis by volcanic erup-tions. This is mentioned in the scrip-tures. We are told in Genesis and again after the flood that the earth was divided in the days of Peleg. This re-ferred to the Island of Atlantis. Solon, the Greek, speaks of it, as well as Plato in his "Dialogue of Timæus." He says that a great earthquake lasted for a day and a night, which destroyed great cities and warlike nations. Now, that is when the southwestern portion of America was separated from the southeast of Asia. That will account for Prof. Falk's theory of the similarity of their roots of languages. In South America word, we have pyramids such as they had in Egypt. No pyramids are to be found a t elsewhere except in Egypt and South America."

"Will not this discovery conflict with

the Bible?" "Oh, no. At least not necessarily We have to do the best we can from the light we have. We ought to make no change in our belief except what is in accord with the spirit of the times, or rather what is necessary to progress. We have already modified Genesis and made it more sensible."

"Then we can claim Adam as a Yan-

"It does not follow that Adam was Yankee in our sense. Early civilization ran right across the then united conti-I have always argued that Noah's ark was built in South America, and that it floated away from west to east. The flood was one hundred and fifty-four days in duration. Taking the rate of the current as it flows naturally from west to east, the distance would be ust six thousand miles. Charleston is in a direct line with Mount Ararat."

"What of Adam's residence in the Garden of Eden, at the junction of the four rivers.'

"Naturally, of course, the location of these rivers would have been changed by the Flood. We can form no idea as to the locality of Paradise. Moses has in Ceylon. In my estimation it could never been thoroughly understood, and have been in Central America as well as never been thoroughly understood, and never can be, at least that portion of his data before the flood."

Professor John A. Weisse, M. D., who has been President of the American Philological Society for the last two years, was next seen by the reporter, and was informed of Dr. Falk's alleged dis-

covery. He said: "I do not think the human race started on the American Continent. I have been investigating this and kindred subjects for the last thirty years. Latterly I have changed my opinion entirely. I used to be a polygenetic. Now I am a monogenetic—that is, I believe the human race came from one pair instead of many, as I formerly thought. There were neither autochtones, nor aborigines, nor indigines. We have talked of American aborigines as the Greeks stalked of autochtones, which means races of men rising up of themselves from the ground. My investigations have led me to con-

cradle of antediluvian and postdiluvian races."

"Upon what grounds?"

"The grounds of history, ethnology, philology and anthropology. Everything points in that direction. I say this, giving no more weight to the Mosaic record than to other records. Mariette Bey, in his last work, said: 'It is now a fact known to science that Moses existed un-

der the Pharaoh Amenophia! The exodus took place under his successor. The French savants have always, since the days of Voltaire and Jean Jacques Rosseau, sneered at the Bible; but here is a savant of France, first at least in rank, who acknowledges that such a man did exist. Moses, if he did exist, led the exodus and wrote the Pentateuch, and would therefore have been fully conversant with cotemporary events and all the traditions of his day, including the

account of Adam." "What language do you suppose Adam

spoke?"
"I believe he must have spoken Semit ic. I say this because Abraham, his sucessor, was understood by the Canaan ites. He was the first historical characknowledge of the primeval South American languages, and Dr. Falk's hypothesis demands more investigation and comparison to find a positive basis. One swal-

low does not make a summer."

Prof. Schaff, D.D., President of the
American Committee for the Revision of the Bible, thinks that Prof. Falk's theory is wild and visionary. "We want fur ther confirmation. All history," he said, "points to Mesopotamia and Asia Minor s the cradle of the human race."

Prof. Joseph Rhodes Buchanan, dis coverer of the "Science of Psychometry," was seen by a reporter yesterday, and when asked as to Prof. Falk's hypothesis of the origin of the human race, re-marked: "I regard Adam as a myth the same as Hercules

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, of Brooklyn, was also called upon, but could not be seen. The reporter wrote the following note, which was taken to the clergyman:
Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage:
Dr. Rudolph Falk, a distinguished
Austrian savant, savs that Adam was an

American. Do you indorse the theory STAR REPORTER.

Mr. Talmage sent word by a pretty quadroon girl that he begged to be ex-cused. The girl added: "Massa Taimage, he told missus"— "What did he tell her?" asked the re-

"He told her that Adam was an American, but he was sorry for to hear

Prof. Alexander Wilder, author and editor of various works on prehistoric subjects, said: "I can see no reason why Adam should not have been an American. Brasseur du Bourbourg believed that the Etruscan language was de-rived from the Central American dialects. For years and years philologists have been anxious to learn who the Etruscans were, and whether they were Celts, Phenicians or Lydians. If, as De Bourbourg thinks, they came from Central America, they would have been one of the old races. It has been questioned whether the Semitic was a distinct body of dialects. I doubt whether they should stand distinct from the Aramatic or Aryan, or whether they are one of

"Did Adam speak Hebrew?" asked the

reporter.
"Hebrew is a derivative language, not a primitive. Many roots of Hebrew words are to be found in the Arabic. The larger number of proper names in the Old Testament are not especia ly Hebrew. I will come to the meaning of word, means 'first.' Another idea is that 'A' and 'dam' means one of a twin or double. The word Thomas, of Semitic origin, has the same derivation. Staniland Wake be-lieves that 'Ad' meant the first man, 'am' the first woman. There is also reason to believe that the name Adam has a possible linguistic relation to the 'Votan' of Central America, which is the same as the Scandinavian 'Odin,' which also signifies a 'first man.' Pertinent to this subject is the fact that between the West-Indies and the European Continent the ocean is less deep than further north or south. The Southern Ocean is a kind of basin. There are Central American traditions analogous to that of the lost Atlantis. The word Atlantic is derived from Atlantis. Now Adam's descendants could have crossed over from America to Europe by the islands or continuous land of Atlantis, In the Central American and the Aztec languages they had a character of the sound of 'tl.' 'Atlan' is the name of a district in Central America. Hence the name Atlantis.' "Where do you think Eden was lo-

cated?" "The old name of Babylonia was called D'n'i, or Duni; the whole country was called Gan-Duni. Duni is the Hebrew word for the Garden of Eden, and means a garden, forest or park. According to the Singhalese tradition Eden was not. It must be located in the Euphrates, I think. The Myth has always located it there. As to the Indian tradition of Ceylon, Jacolliot tells of Adima and Heva. Adima, the first man, in defiance of Bramah's commands, passed over to the mainland of the Indian continent, notwithstanding his wife's prayers, and so he lost his Ceylonian Paradise."

A Sharp Little Thinker.

[Norwich Bulletin.] A little Woodstock miss had long desired a sister for a playmate, and having been taught to ask God for everything, she asked him for a sister, telling her mother she would do the praying if she would make the clothes. After praying several nights and getting a little impatient that her request was not granted, she said one night, "Oh, Lord, please send me a little sister right away. If you haven't got a white one send me a black one." This

SMOKE NOT CHEAP CIGARS. Some of the Poisonous Ingredients

[The Caterer.] To the world in general a cigar is merely a tightly-rolled packet, having brittle fragments of dry leaves within, and a smooth, silky leaf for its outer wrapper. When it is burnt, and the pleasantly-flavored smoke is inhaled, the habitual smoker claims for it a soothing luxury that quiets the irritable nervous organism, relieves weariness and entices repose. Science, scouting so superficial a description, examines first the smoke, second the leaf, third the ash.

In the smoke is discovered water in a vaporous state, soot (free carbon), car-bonic acid and carbonic oxide, and a vater. If Adam was not born in the Garden of Eden you must deny the historical facts in the Bible, the Koran, and all Arabian literature, as well as that of Western Asia and Africa. The names of places and patronymics all point to Western Asia, and are the best evidence in favor of history. We have no certain knowledge of the primeval South Amerilodine, parvoline, corrodine, and rubi-dine. These last are a series of oily bases belonging to the homologues aniline, first discovered in coal tar.

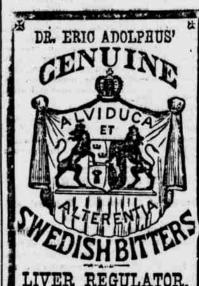
Applying chemical tests to the leaves

other chemists have found nicotia, to bacco, camphor or nicotianine (about which not much is known) a bitter extractive matter, gum chlorophyl, malate of lime, sundry albuminoids, malic acid, wood fiber and various salts. The feathery white ash, which in its cohesion and whiteness is indicative of the good cigar, yields potash, soda, magnesia, lime, phos-phoric acid, sulphuric acid, silica and chlorine.

The ingredients extractable from a poor and cheap cigar would be fearful and wonderful to contemplate. Here is a list from a parliamentary report on adulterations in tobacco: Sugar, alum, lime, flour or meal, rhubarb leaves, saltpeter, fuller's earth, starch, malt commings, chromate of lead, peat moss, molasses, burdock leaves, common salt, encive leaves, lampblack, gum, red dye, a black dye composed of vegetable red and licorice, scraps of newspaper, cinna-mon stick, cabbage leaves and straw brown paper.

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[me8,1yd, M.W.F&no5.1yw.enw]

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Sworn to before me.

Sworn to before me.

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This is to certify that I have used and recommended Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment, and have found it useful in a variety of cases. It also dives unfailing relief from the annoyance and irritation consequent on mosquito bites, and prevents a mark being left.

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D. McDANIEL

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